

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
FRONTON, MISSOURI

THE USE OF DUST.

An Important Factor in the Sum of Human Comfort.

Those who have not investigated the matter are apt to be surprised when they are told that dust is a very important factor in our comfortable existence. So useful is it, indeed, that we could not very well do without it, and this thought should console those who complain about the dustiness of the streets and highways in summer.

In the first place, we owe the beautiful blue of the firmament to dust. Were it not for its existence, the heaven would be blacker than we see it on nights when the moon is hid behind a cloud. The glowing sun would during the day shine sharply on this black background, and the surface of the earth would be characterized by the same sharp contrast of intense light and deep shadow. The moon and stars would be visible by day, and they alone would not suffice to subdue the sharp contrast.

When we look at the moon through the telescope we ascertain how the earth would look were there no dust, for there is no atmosphere about the moon, and consequently no dust is suspended in the air.

Our soft, uniformly diffused daylight, for which our eyes are specially adapted, is due to the dust, and the beauty of the landscape, as can readily be understood, is also due in no small part to the same despised article.

While it has been explained how the dust makes the whole vault of heaven light, we have not told why it is chiefly the blue rays of the sunlight that are reflected, and the green, yellow and red are at the same time only to a small extent. The size of the dust particles has much to do with this matter. The air currents only bear the finest particles, to every stratum, and these fine particles which are of chief interest in this connection.

The other waves which constitute the essence of the mechanism of light are microscopically small, although they vary in their smallness. Many of the fine particles of dust are large enough to reflect the light, and the blue rays of the sunlight that are reflected, and the green, yellow and red are at the same time only to a small extent. The size of the dust particles has much to do with this matter. The air currents only bear the finest particles, to every stratum, and these fine particles which are of chief interest in this connection.

This blue sky is most often found in the country, and city residents will naturally seek to know why it is that the sky in their vicinity has a whitish or grayish appearance. This is because the particles have united, and are able to reflect the light in its entirety. When there are a large number of large, coarse dust particles in the air, as is the case in the city, the sky has a whitish tinge. The sky is bluest on the mountain-tops, because there the air is so rarified as to support only the finest dust particles.

The sky would be almost black at a great height if there were no dust particles in suspension. As we turn our eyes to the lower strata, the sky towards the horizon, we see it grow pale.

The blue skies of Italy and the tropics are famous to all travelers or readers of books of travel. Why is it that the skies there are bluer? Are the dust particles so fine that they are able to reflect the light in its entirety? Not that the dust that rises there is finer, but that in our climate the dust is soon saturated with water vapor, which makes them coarser. The vapor retains its watery character, and does not condense on the floating dust. It is not condensed into clouds until it reaches much more lofty, and hence colder regions.

To dust, then, we owe our fogs, clouds, rain, snow, delightful sunsets and the cerulean sky. Did it not exist, the only objects upon which the vapor could condense would be the face of the earth itself with the men, animals, houses and trees upon it. All of these would begin to drip with water whenever the air was sufficiently cooled. In winter everything would be covered with a crust of ice. Umbrellas would not prevent us from being constantly wet, for our clothes would become saturated with the water condensed from the vapor which had fallen upon us.

Were we to fly indoors we could not escape it, as the vapor-laden atmosphere would follow us, and condense upon the walls of our rooms and the furniture of our houses.

There were no dust, our world, in short, would be a very different one. It is only recently that scientists have begun to appreciate the important part played by the much despised dust in the economy of nature. This growing interest in it has led them to take measures to count the numbers of particles in a given space.

At the surface in London and Paris it has been found that a cubic centimeter, or a little less than six hundredths of a cubic inch, contains nearly a quarter of a million of particles of dust. On the top of the Alps, however, the number to a cubic centimeter decreases to two hundred particles.—Golden Days.

As Some Boys Learn It.

Teacher—And now, boys, all believe, don't we, that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still—
All—Yes, now.
Teacher—Jimmy Jones, will you tell us if you remember why Joshua wanted the sun to stand still?
Jimmy—Mebbe twuz—a—
Teacher—A what, Jimmy?
Jimmy—Mebbe twuz a ten-minn game!—
Cleveland Plaindealer.

She Was There When It Fell.

Out of the gloom surrounding the porch across the street, the other evening, we heard a dull thud, as of falling bodies.
"Hang that hammock!" we heard a masculine voice exclaim.
"Hang it yourself!" was the quick reply in a feminine voice.—Youkers Statesman.

—The less Gospel there is in the sermon the easier it is to fill the church.—Baltimore Herald.



CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED.

"We must take care that he does not now bring us to the place where the crescent barrel came from," I observed.

"I had thought of that. But you notice that he keeps on the pavement, whereas the barrel passed down the roadway. No, we are on the true scent now."

It tended down towards the river-side, running through Belmont place and Prince's street. At the end of Broad street it ran right down to the water's edge, where there was a small wooden wharf. Toby led us to the very edge of this, and there stood whining, looking out on the dark current beyond.

"We are out of luck," said Holmes.

"They have taken the boat here. Several small punts and skiffs were lying along in the water and on the edge of the wharf. We took Toby round to each in turn, but though he sniffed earnestly, he made no sign."

Close to the rude landing stage was a small brick building with a wooden porch, through the second window, "Mordcau Smith" was printed across it in large letters, and underneath: "Boats to hire by the hour or day." A second inscription above the door informed us that a steam launch was kept—a statement which was confirmed by a great pile of coals upon the jetty.

The young Holmes looked slowly round, and his face assumed an ominous expression.

"This looks bad," said he. "Those fellows are sharper than I expected. They seem to have covered their tracks. There is, I fear, but preconcerted management here."

He was approaching the door of the house, when it opened, and a little curly-headed lad of six came running out, followed by a stoutish, red-faced woman with a large sponge in her hand.

"You come back and be washed, Jack," she shouted. "Come back, you young imp. For if your father comes home and finds you like that, he'll let us hear of it!"

"Dear little chap!" said Holmes, strategically. "What a rosy-cheeked young rascal! Now, Jack, is there anything you would like to tell me?"

The youth pondered for a moment.

"I'd like a shillin'," said he.

"Nothing you would like better?"

"I'd like two shillins' better," the prodigy answered, after some thought.

"Here you are, then! Catch—a fine child, Mrs. Smith!"

"Let me hear, sir, he is that, and forward. He gets a most too much for me to manage, specially when my man is away days at a time."

"Away, is he?" said Holmes, in a disappointed voice. "I am sorry for that, for I wanted to speak to Mrs. Smith."

"He's been away since yesterday mornin', sir, and now why it is that the sky in their vicinity has a whitish or grayish appearance. This is because the particles have united, and are able to reflect the light in its entirety."

"I wanted to hire his steam launch."

"Why, bless you, sir, it is in the steam launch that he has gone. That's what puzzles me, for I know there is more about him than would take her to about Woolwich and back. If he'd been away in the barge I'd have thought nothin'; for many a time a job has taken him as far as Gravesend, and then if there was much done there he might have stayed over. But what good is a steam launch without coals?"

"He might have brought some at a wharf down the river."

"He might, sir, but it weren't his way. Many a time I've heard him call out at the prices they charge for a few odd bags. Besides, I don't like that wooden-legged man, with his ugly face and his queer talk. What did he want always knockin' about here for?"

"A wooden-legged man?" said Holmes, with bland surprise.

"Yes, sir, a brown, monkey-faced chap that's called more'n once for my old man. It was him that roused him up yesterday, and what's more, my man knew he was coming, for he had steam up in the launch. I tell you straight, sir, I don't feel easy in my mind about it."

"But, my dear Mrs. Smith," said Holmes, shrugging his shoulders, "you are frightening yourself about nothing. How could you possibly tell that it was the wooden-legged man who came in the night? I don't quite understand how you can be so sure."

"His voice, sir. I knew his voice, which is kind of thick and foggy. He tapped at the window—about three it would be. 'Show a leg, matey,' says he: 'time to turn out, guv'ner.' My old man woke up, that's that's my eldest— and away they went, without so much as a word to me. I could hear the wooden leg clackin' on the stones."

"And was this wooden-legged man alone?"

"Couldn't say, I am sure, sir. I didn't hear no one else."

"I am sorry, Mrs. Smith, for I wanted a steam launch, and I have heard good reports of the— Let me see, what is her name?"

take you days and days to exhaust them, if you set about it alone."

"Employ the police, then."

"No. I shall probably call Athelney Jones in at the last moment. He is not a bad fellow, and I should not like to do anything which would injure him professionally. But I have a fancy for working it out myself, now that we have gone so far."

"Could we advertise, then, asking for information from the fingers?"

"Worse and worse! Our men would know that the chase was hot at their heels, and they would be off out of the country. As it is, they are likely enough to leave, but as long as they think they are perfectly safe they will be in no hurry. Jones' energy will be of use to us there, for his view of the case is sure to push itself into the daily press, and the runaways will think that everyone is off on the wrong scent."

"What are we to do, then?" I asked, as we landed near Millbank penitentiary.

"Take this hansom, drive home, have some breakfast, and get an hour's sleep. It is quite on the cards that we may be about to-night again. Stop at the telegraph office, cabby! We will keep Toby, for he may be of use to us yet."

We pulled up at the Great Peter street post office, and Holmes dispatched his wire. "Whom do you think that is to?" he asked, as we resumed our journey.

"I am sure I don't know."

"You remember the Baker street division of the detective police force whom I detected in the Jefferson Hope case?"

"Well," said I, laughing.

"This is just the case where they might be invaluable. If they fail, I have other resources; but I shall try them first. However, it is just as well that you should all hear the instructions. I want to find the whereabouts of a steam launch called the Aurora, owned Mordcau Smith, black with two red streaks, funnel black with a white band. She is down the river somewhere. I want one boy to be with me, and the other to stand opposite Millbank to say if the boat comes back. You must divide it out among yourselves, and do both banks thoroughly. Let me know the moment you have news. Is that all clear?"

"Yes, guv'nor," said Wiggins.

"The launch is at any hour of the day; but we are now informed by the same gang and its agents that a dollar with the purchasing power of the gold dollar of 1873 would now be a fifty-cent dollar and place this country on a level with Mexico—though it is well known that the Mexican silver dollar will purchase a larger amount of commodities in the United States in 1895 than the American gold dollar would purchase in 1873."

In view of these facts, which none of the organs can dispute, the question, what is a "sound" dollar becomes of extreme importance. In 1873 seventy-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1895, when a part of the crop was still in the hands of the farmers, twenty-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1894 only twenty gold dollars would buy 500 pounds of cotton. But in 1895, when gold, the money of the bankers, would buy less than one-third as much, nobody called it unsound money. Why? Will the organs venture to tell us?

"If 'sound' money means the highest purchasing power of the dollar—and it can mean nothing else—it means that the dollar should be such that it should be able to keep down prices to their present profitless level. And that, in fact, is the end and aim of this whole gold-bug campaign. The whole purpose of the money power—the element that hoards and handles all the gold in the world—is to make their money just as valuable as possible. 'Sound' money is the money that is so scarce that it commands a constantly increasing quantity of the products of the labor of the people."

The agents and organs of Shylock tell us that the free coinage of silver would give the people a depreciated and dishonest dollar. Depreciated as to what? Why, as to its purchasing power. The claim is made that if the dollar will purchase less of the products of the people's labor than it does now it must be a "dishonest" dollar. In other words only a "dishonest" dollar and a "sound" currency can have the effect of depreciating the prices of commodities and of cutting down the profits of the people's labor. The theory is now boldly set forth that 12½ cents a pound for cotton and \$1 a bushel for wheat would mean a "dishonest" dollar and a "depreciated" currency. The people must submit to depreciated and dishonest prices for their products in order to give the money power an opportunity to double the value of the money it has invested in bonds and other loans.

We do not think the people can deceive themselves or be deceived in this matter. What Shylock and his agents are trying to do is to hold prices at their present level. Otherwise there is no sense or logic in the cry for "sound" money. Gold prices mean low prices, and gold, or the gold parity, is the only "sound" money according to the gold-bugs. Consequently, the gold dollar of 1873 was not a sound dollar. It was so cheap that a given quantity of commodities would purchase nearly three times as much of it as it can purchase of the present gold dollars. But the gold dollar of to-day, with its troubled purchasing power, is held up before the people as the only "sound" money.

Now, the people will have to make up their minds to choose between the free and independent coinage of silver and the gold money that makes low prices and hard times, all they have to do is to sit still and wait. The agents of Wall street and the money power will see that they get a continuation of these blessings. Shylock is as active as a gray spider in a fiddler's den.

On the other hand, if the people want sound prices and honest profits, they will have to help along the free coinage movement and make it successful, for if that fails they will have no remedy whatever. They will have to do as the paper population does—grin and bear it and wear old clothes.—Atlanta Constitution.

To the Point.

Money, to the modern business world, is what the yardstick is to the dry goods merchant—a measure. When you double the length of the yardstick there will be fewer yards to the bolt. This country got along well enough with a bimetallic currency prior to the time when this government went into the business of impoverishing the people in order to make a few millionaires by means of concentrating wealth.—Fresno (Cal.) Examiner.

Can Snap Our Fingers at England.

We shall have an international agreement whenever the United States demonstrates their independence by opening their mints to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. When that event occurs we shall have prosperity, and with prosperity we shall care as little about an international agreement as Great Britain now cares.—Atlanta Constitution.

A LADY had the wrong tooth pulled by a Detroit dentist, and she recovered 8000 dollars.

"So do I. I wouldn't answer for our safety now, if he should happen to have another of his attacks of energy."

At this moment there was a loud ring at the bell, and I could hear Mrs. Hudson, our landlady, raising her voice in a wall of expostulation and dismay.

"By heaven, Holmes," I said, half rising, "I believe that they are really after us."

"No, it's not quite so bad as that. It is the unofficial force—the Baker street irregulars."

As he spoke, there came a swift pattering of naked feet upon the stairs, a clatter of high voices, and in rushed a dozen dirty and ragged little street-boys. There was some show of discipline among them, despite their tumultuous entry, for they instantly drew up in line and stood facing us with expectant faces. One of their number, taller and older than the others, stood forward with an air of lofty superiority which was very funny in this way.

"Get your message, sir," said he, "and brought 'em on sharp. Three bob and a tanner for tickets."

"Here you are," said Holmes, producing some silver. "In future they can report to you, Wiggins, and you to me. I cannot have the boys involved in this way. However, it is just as well that you should all hear the instructions. I want to find the whereabouts of a steam launch called the Aurora, owned Mordcau Smith, black with two red streaks, funnel black with a white band. She is down the river somewhere. I want one boy to be with me, and the other to stand opposite Millbank to say if the boat comes back. You must divide it out among yourselves, and do both banks thoroughly. Let me know the moment you have news. Is that all clear?"

"Yes, guv'nor," said Wiggins.

"The launch is at any hour of the day; but we are now informed by the same gang and its agents that a dollar with the purchasing power of the gold dollar of 1873 would now be a fifty-cent dollar and place this country on a level with Mexico—though it is well known that the Mexican silver dollar will purchase a larger amount of commodities in the United States in 1895 than the American gold dollar would purchase in 1873."

In view of these facts, which none of the organs can dispute, the question, what is a "sound" dollar becomes of extreme importance. In 1873 seventy-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1895, when a part of the crop was still in the hands of the farmers, twenty-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1894 only twenty gold dollars would buy 500 pounds of cotton. But in 1895, when gold, the money of the bankers, would buy less than one-third as much, nobody called it unsound money. Why? Will the organs venture to tell us?

"If 'sound' money means the highest purchasing power of the dollar—and it can mean nothing else—it means that the dollar should be such that it should be able to keep down prices to their present profitless level. And that, in fact, is the end and aim of this whole gold-bug campaign. The whole purpose of the money power—the element that hoards and handles all the gold in the world—is to make their money just as valuable as possible. 'Sound' money is the money that is so scarce that it commands a constantly increasing quantity of the products of the labor of the people."

The agents and organs of Shylock tell us that the free coinage of silver would give the people a depreciated and dishonest dollar. Depreciated as to what? Why, as to its purchasing power. The claim is made that if the dollar will purchase less of the products of the people's labor than it does now it must be a "dishonest" dollar. In other words only a "dishonest" dollar and a "sound" currency can have the effect of depreciating the prices of commodities and of cutting down the profits of the people's labor. The theory is now boldly set forth that 12½ cents a pound for cotton and \$1 a bushel for wheat would mean a "dishonest" dollar and a "depreciated" currency. The people must submit to depreciated and dishonest prices for their products in order to give the money power an opportunity to double the value of the money it has invested in bonds and other loans.

We do not think the people can deceive themselves or be deceived in this matter. What Shylock and his agents are trying to do is to hold prices at their present level. Otherwise there is no sense or logic in the cry for "sound" money. Gold prices mean low prices, and gold, or the gold parity, is the only "sound" money according to the gold-bugs. Consequently, the gold dollar of 1873 was not a sound dollar. It was so cheap that a given quantity of commodities would purchase nearly three times as much of it as it can purchase of the present gold dollars. But the gold dollar of to-day, with its troubled purchasing power, is held up before the people as the only "sound" money.

Now, the people will have to make up their minds to choose between the free and independent coinage of silver and the gold money that makes low prices and hard times, all they have to do is to sit still and wait. The agents of Wall street and the money power will see that they get a continuation of these blessings. Shylock is as active as a gray spider in a fiddler's den.

On the other hand, if the people want sound prices and honest profits, they will have to help along the free coinage movement and make it successful, for if that fails they will have no remedy whatever. They will have to do as the paper population does—grin and bear it and wear old clothes.—Atlanta Constitution.

To the Point.

Money, to the modern business world, is what the yardstick is to the dry goods merchant—a measure. When you double the length of the yardstick there will be fewer yards to the bolt. This country got along well enough with a bimetallic currency prior to the time when this government went into the business of impoverishing the people in order to make a few millionaires by means of concentrating wealth.—Fresno (Cal.) Examiner.

Can Snap Our Fingers at England.

We shall have an international agreement whenever the United States demonstrates their independence by opening their mints to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. When that event occurs we shall have prosperity, and with prosperity we shall care as little about an international agreement as Great Britain now cares.—Atlanta Constitution.

A LADY had the wrong tooth pulled by a Detroit dentist, and she recovered 8000 dollars.

A SEARCH LIGHT.

Looking for "Sound Money" and Defining Its Prerogative.

If there is any organ of Shylockism in this region or in this country that knows what the term "sound" money means, we respectfully ask him, her or it to answer the questions which we propose to ask. If we have sound money now, what sort of money did we have in 1873? Does or does not the term "sound" money refer to the purchasing power of the dollar? If yes, does it refer to the highest or the lowest purchasing power of the dollar? If no, to what, then, does the term refer? Would the dollar still be "sound" if prices of commodities were to rise to the level of 1873?

The organ I will bear in mind that the gold dollar would buy not quite half the quantity of commodities in 1873 that it will buy in 1893. This means, of course, that we had in 1873 what the Shylocks now call a fifty-cent dollar. It means, too, that we had a fifty-cent dollar in 1893, and as compared with the present purchasing power of the dollar, that we had a sixty-cent dollar in 1892.

We call the attention of the organs to this singular fact—that although the dollar was tremendously depreciated in 1873 and as late as 1892, none of the Shylocks called attention to the fact. What was the matter with them? Were they sleeping over their precious interests?

Nobody talked about the fifty-cent dollar in 1873, for nobody had ever heard of such an incongruity. The fifty-cent gold dollar was at a premium over the thirty-cent greenback dollar, and it seemed to the banks and the Shylock class of that day to be the most precious thing that had ever been invented up to that hour. The entire Wall street gang were ready to sell their souls for it at any hour of the day; but we are now informed by the same gang and its agents that a dollar with the purchasing power of the gold dollar of 1873 would now be a fifty-cent dollar and place this country on a level with Mexico—though it is well known that the Mexican silver dollar will purchase a larger amount of commodities in the United States in 1895 than the American gold dollar would purchase in 1873.

In view of these facts, which none of the organs can dispute, the question, what is a "sound" dollar becomes of extreme importance. In 1873 seventy-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1895, when a part of the crop was still in the hands of the farmers, twenty-five gold dollars would buy a bale of cotton. In 1894 only twenty gold dollars would buy 500 pounds of cotton. But in 1895, when gold, the money of the bankers, would buy less than one-third as much, nobody called it unsound money. Why? Will the organs venture to tell us?

"If 'sound' money means the highest purchasing power of the dollar—and it can mean nothing else—it means that the dollar should be such that it should be able to keep down prices to their present profitless level. And that, in fact, is the end and aim of this whole gold-bug campaign. The whole purpose of the money power—the element that hoards and handles all the gold in the world—is to make their money just as valuable as possible. 'Sound' money is the money that is so scarce that it commands a constantly increasing quantity of the products of the labor of the people."

The agents and organs of Shylock tell us that the free coinage of silver would give the people a depreciated and dishonest dollar. Depreciated as to what? Why, as to its purchasing power. The claim is made that if the dollar will purchase less of the products of the people's labor than it does now it must be a "dishonest" dollar. In other words only a "dishonest" dollar and a "sound" currency can have the effect of depreciating the prices of commodities and of cutting down the profits of the people's labor. The theory is now boldly set forth that 12½ cents a pound for cotton and \$1 a bushel for wheat would mean a "dishonest" dollar and a "depreciated" currency. The people must submit to depreciated and dishonest prices for their products in order to give the money power an opportunity to double the value of the money it has invested in bonds and other loans.

We do not think the people can deceive themselves or be deceived in this matter. What Shylock and his agents are trying to do is to hold prices at their present level. Otherwise there is no sense or logic in the cry for "sound" money. Gold prices mean low prices, and gold, or the gold parity, is the only "sound" money according to the gold-bugs. Consequently, the gold dollar of 1873 was not a sound dollar. It was so cheap that a given quantity of commodities would purchase nearly three times as much of it as it can purchase of the present gold dollars. But the gold dollar of to-day, with its troubled purchasing power, is held up before the people as the only "sound" money.

Now, the people will have to make up their minds to choose between the free and independent coinage of silver and the gold money that makes low prices and hard times, all they have to do is to sit still and wait. The agents of Wall street and the money power will see that they get a continuation of these blessings. Shylock is as active as a gray spider in a fiddler's den.

On the other hand, if the people want sound prices and honest profits, they will have to help along the free coinage movement and make it successful, for if that fails they will have no remedy whatever. They will have to do as the paper population does—grin and bear it and wear old clothes.—Atlanta Constitution.

To the Point.

Money, to the modern business world, is what the yardstick is to the dry goods merchant—a measure. When you double the length of the yardstick there will be fewer yards to the bolt. This country got along well enough with a bimetallic currency prior to the time when this government went into the business of impoverishing the people in order to make a few millionaires by means of concentrating wealth.—Fresno (Cal.) Examiner.

Can Snap Our Fingers at England.

We shall have an international agreement whenever the United States demonstrates their independence by opening their mints to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. When that event occurs we shall have prosperity, and with prosperity we shall care as little about an international agreement as Great Britain now cares.—Atlanta Constitution.

A LADY had the wrong tooth pulled by a Detroit dentist, and she recovered 8000 dollars.

HABIT AND OPINION.

Their Influence in Shaping Sentiment as to Silver.

In considering the general attitude of east and west upon the silver question, the little weight has been given, we are convinced, to the power of habit. The two sections are as different, in their use of small change, as if they were two distinct countries. Here in the west, the silver dollar is in universal circulation. For all sums of less than \$5 it is the common tender. People have got over their old objection to its weight and clumsiness. They have become accustomed to it, and it is nothing unusual for a man to carry half a dozen or more in his pocket at a time. If he is the fortunate possessor of that much ready cash, he is not only a small bill practically disappeared from circulation in the west, but the people have actually begun to object to them. There is a steady demand on the banks and post offices for small quantities of these bills, but, save for a few fastidious persons who still prefer them, they are mostly for the purpose of transmission by mail. These bills are dirty and inconvenient to handle. If placed in a pocketbook, this has to be dragged out and the entire contents unfolded every time the owner makes a small purchase. If carried loose in the pocket they crumple easily, and one may be dropped in making change without being noticed. On the whole, as a practical convenience, the people of this part of the country have not only become reconciled to the silver dollar, but begun to give it the preference.

When one goes east he finds all this changed. There is the same reluctance there to accepting silver money that there was elsewhere when the big coins were first put out by the mints. There are comparatively few in circulation. The stores, the saloons, the stations, everywhere that money is received and paid, the bulk of it, for small payments, consists of \$1 and \$3 bills. If an attempt is made to substitute silver dollars for these, the strongest objection is made. And in deference to this popular custom the silver dollar is kept out of circulation as far as possible. This difference between the two sections is not based upon any attitude of the people toward the coin, but it certainly does react upon it. Each is governed solely by habit, and each thinks that it is consulting its own convenience.

The result is that the silver dollar as the actual money that passes from hand to hand is most familiar to the one, while to the other it is an interloper, if not a stranger. Consciously or unconsciously, this use of daily life is reflected in the disposition of the silver question. One says that the money with which most of his business is done is good enough for him. The other feels that he does not want to be compelled to take any more of these, to him, inconvenient pieces. It is absurd to suppose that the disposition of the people toward silver and the silver issue should be to any extent determined by so fanciful and irrational a consideration as habit and prejudice. Yet few men are naturally eager to make a study of finance for themselves. The majority make up their minds according to the daily habit of living and thinking. And we would not be afraid to wager that a large proportion of the people have had their views of the silver question decided by the extent to which silver coins enter into the active currency of the community in which they live and have had their beliefs determined by any of the books or pamphlets put forth on either side of the controversy.—St. Paul Globe.

SILVER AND PROSPERITY.

Business Keeps Pace with the Prospects of the Restoration of the World's Money.

The improvement in business reported from various portions of the country has had its natural effect in leading to increase of wages in many factories and mills, but this increase is still far short of making up the reductions of the past two years. The prospect for the reinstatement of silver to its place continues to improve, business keeps pace with it step by step. The claim has been made by gold-bug organs that better times will kill the agitation for free coinage. They are mistaken, because the masses of the people will understand that to the agitation is due the more buoyant tone manifested in the business world.

Could the announcement be made tomorrow that free coinage of silver will never be established there would be an immediate collapse, and within six months we would probably witness another financial crisis as disastrous to the country as that of 1893. If silver sentiment continues to advance with the giant strides that have marked its progress during six months we shall see a measurable rise toward prosperity even before a free coinage law can be actually enacted.—Denver News.

A MODEL PLATFORM.

It Is Very Brief, but It Tells the Whole Story.

The Jackson (Ga.) Bimetallic league has adopted a declaration "that the joint standard of both gold and silver is the money of the constitution, that it was the money of our fathers before 1873, when our people were happy and our country prosperous, and the same should be now the money of our fathers' children; and that it is a patriotic duty we all should make the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that independently of any other country or government on earth."

This Atlanta Constitution commends to an inquirer as a model platform. It is brief, but it tells the whole story in a nutshell.

Gold-Bug Extremists.

The gold-bug papers are offended because the Memphis convention and the great crowds of voters. We have always noticed that such crowds are a necessity to success at elections in a country where the popular majority rules. It's because the gold-bugs can't draw the crowds that they will not be in it when the election is over.—Chattanooga News.

Looks Strange.

The supply of money may not have anything to do with the price of cotton, but ain't it strange, though, that next day after the repeal of the Sherman law cotton declined a half cent per pound in the markets of the world, and has been going down ever since?—Southern Exchange.

PITH AND POINT.

Falseness always endeavored to copy the mien and attitudes of truth.—Johnson.

—The unexpected happens often enough to show us that we don't know it all